

agreement among the English speaking nations of the world.

The difference between the plan of the Harding Administration and that worked out by President Wilson at Paris lies in the preservation of the initiative of the United States. It refuses to subject the United States to the dictation of a group of alien interests in determining its foreign policy. It is differentiated from the Monroe Doctrine as a specifically American programme and does not purpose to camouflage abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine by assuming to apply it to the entire world.

National Individuality.

It purposes to settle outstanding questions among the nations on the basis of national individuality and will seek to establish a basis in international law for the settlement of questions at issue.

The compelling influence of world opinion would be the motive force behind the decisions of the proposed court.

This is in line with the famous Marlon policy of an association of nations which was promulgated during the campaign. The plan includes:

The codification of international law as the guiding principle of international relations.

The establishment of an international court of justice for the settlement of justiciable questions.

The holding of world conferences for the determination of world policies. Under the definition of policies are included limitation of armaments, Far Eastern problems and other questions which are coming before the present conference.

Basis of Limitation.

There continues to be a great deal of talk about the final policy the American delegates will determine upon as the basis for a limitation of armaments. The most persistent plan is that nations be limited to spending for an army and a navy a sum within a specified percentage of the total national expenditures. That is, the nations would be forbidden under the agreement from spending more than any set portion of their national budgets for this purpose.

The sums might be for example, 15 per cent. of the total national output or may be even 10 per cent. But they could spend it in any way they might see fit, for army or navy.

As an example, the United States is spending at the present time \$1.7 per cent. of its national output for maintenance of army and navy. The reduction of course is from 2.4 per cent. the year previous. If 10 per cent. were set as the figure it would mean that material reduction would occur.

Generally speaking, the percentages of the national budget that go for the maintenance of the army and navy in all the countries is just about the same—between 20 and 25 per cent.

There are numerous advantages and numerous disadvantages as well with such a scheme. The advantages are that it would be more likely to be adopted by the conference than anything else. It leaves to be settled by the nations themselves the policy of just how much money is to be spent. It would do away with the innumerable questions of airplanes, bombs, poison gas and the like. It would leave the nations open for the nations to decide for themselves whether they should go in for large navies or large armies.

On the other hand, the disadvantages come about from the fact that such a policy might give special advantage to large nations which would have normally a large national budget. The smaller nations would object to this inequality. An economical government would lose in national defense.

FIRST ACCREDITED DELEGATES ARRIVE

Italy's Commissioners Reach Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Assembling of the men who actually will sit with commissioners from their own countries to attempt the formulation of an international agreement on armament began to-night when three of Italy's delegates arrived in Washington in answer to President Harding's invitation to the conference.

They were the first to arrive of the accredited delegates of the four Powers invited to participate in the armament conference and were headed by Senator Carlo Schanzer, former Minister of the Treasury and president of the group.

At the same time the first accredited delegates to the associated discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern problems also arrived, coming from New York on the same special train with the Italian delegates. They were Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Great Britain and former Minister to the United States, and Dr. Chung-Hui Wang, chief justice of the Chinese Supreme Court.

The other two Italian delegates were Senator Albertini and Vittorio Rolando Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States.

Accompanying the two groups of delegates were several of their technical and advisory staffs, and on the same train came some of the Belgian and British technical advisers.

TOKIO REPLY READY TO DISCUSS ANGLO PACT

Editors Say It Never Was for Use Against America.

TOKIO, Nov. 1. (Associated Press).—Commenting on reports current here that in the intention of the United States to urge abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a necessary preliminary to the achievement of limitation of armaments, the *Jiji Shimpu* and the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpu*—the Japanese Government will not necessarily insist upon maintenance of the pact.

In the opinion of the *Jiji Shimpu* the alliance in its existing form is highly discouraging to it if incompatible with the spirit of armament limitation. The Japanese authorities will, therefore, it says, be ready to support an Anglo-American-Japanese Entente if it shall be suggested as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance and fall back on the latter only if the conference results in a triple entente not in limitation of armaments.

According to the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpu* Japan will explain to the Americans that the Anglo-Japanese alliance has never been designed as a measure against them and will never prove a handicap to the United States.

Nevertheless, it says, Japan will remain content if an agreement be reached in any form for the maintenance of peace in the Orient, as essential to Japanese economic expansion and harmony with other Powers.

SUTHERLAND HEARS ARMS ADVISORY BODY

President Finishes Selection of Big Four's Aids at Conference.

FOUR WOMEN CHOSEN

Pershing, Hoover, Gompers, Harbord, Rodgers Are on Committee List.

OTHER NOTABLES NAMED

William Boyce Thompson Among New Yorkers Outside of Public Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President Harding completed selection of the American delegation to the Armament Conference to-day by the appointment of an advisory committee of twenty-one to act with the four principal delegates and a technical staff of thirty-four to provide data and expert opinion on military, naval and Far Eastern questions.

George Sutherland, formerly Senator from Utah and formerly president of the American Bar Association, was designated chairman of the advisory committee, which will also number among its members Herbert C. Hoover, Gen. John J. Pershing, Rear Admiral W. L. Rodgers, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers Union. Four members of the committee are women.

In the group of selected technical advisers Major-Gen. James G. Harbord, deputy chief of staff under Gen. Pershing, heads the list of eight army officers, while Admiral Robert E. Coontz, chief of operations, is at the head of officers of the navy. Associated with them will be twelve officials of the State Department, headed by John A. Van Dusen, chief of the Far Eastern Division, and a half dozen men selected from other executive departments and from outside of the Government service.

No official announcement was made in connection with today's appointments, but it was indicated that the technical staff was intended to function largely as an informative body, while the advisory committee was designated to give the four principal delegates the benefit of general knowledge as well as a reflection of various schools of public sentiment.

Sutherland Ample Equipped.

Former Senator Sutherland, chosen chairman of the advisory committee, is a close personal friend of President Harding. He served in Harding headquarters at Marion during the last campaign and was mentioned prominently for a place in the Cabinet. He has travelled widely and has been a close student of national and international politics.

In addition to his general qualifications, Secretary Hoover, Gen. Pershing and Admiral Rodgers all have lived in the Far East, the last named being a former commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet. Mr. Gompers and Mr. Barrett are considered qualified to present, respectively, the viewpoints of labor and agriculture.

The other members of the advisory committee are:

Representative Stephen G. Porter, Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

John M. Parker, Democratic Governor of Louisiana and candidate for the Vice Presidency with Roosevelt on the Progressive ticket in 1912.

Harry P. Fletcher, Pennsylvania, Under Secretary of State, formerly Ambassador to Mexico.

U. M. Walworth, New York, Assistant Secretary of War, a veteran of the Spanish-American and World wars.

Theodore Roosevelt, New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

William Boyce Thompson, New York, financier, head of the American Road & Construction Builders.

Willard Saulsbury, Delaware, business man, formerly Democratic Senator and president pro tem of the Senate.

John L. Lewis, Illinois, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Walter George Smith, Pennsylvania, lawyer, formerly president American Bar Association and formerly president Federation of Catholic Societies of Pennsylvania.

Carmel Thompson, Ohio, formerly secretary to President Taft and formerly Treasurer of the United States.

Harold M. Sewall, Maine, lawyer, formerly in consular service at Samoa, Hawaii and Liverpool, besides having been interested for many years in shipbuilding.

Prominent Women Selected.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minnesota, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Massachusetts, wife of a former Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Eleanor Franklin, New York, a writer on Asiatic problems.

Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edison, California, a prominent club woman.

Other members of the technical staff appointed from the army are: Major-Gen. George O. Suter, chief of the Signal Corps; Major-Gen. C. C. Williams, Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, Air Service, and Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries of the Chemical Warfare Service; Col. John M. Palmer of the general staff; Col. E. H. Wells, Lieut.-Col. Stewart Heintzelman, chief of Artillery, and Lieut.-Col. Charles A. civilian specialist.

For the navy other officers are: Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, Capt. William V. Pratt, Capt. Frank H. Schofield, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Rogers, Nelson T. Johnson, E. L. Neville and Frederick K. Nielsen, the latter solicitor of the department; Chandler P. Anderson, former counsel, and J. Reuben Clark, a former solicitor.

Also named on the technical staff are: Prof. G. H. Blacklock, Clark University; W. B. Branson, Director of the Bureau of Standards; J. H. Dillingham, Department of Commerce; Prof. Edgar P. Smith, University of Pennsylvania; William S. Culbertson, United States Tariff Commissioner, and Prof. George G. Wilson of Harvard University.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE GIVES PARTY IN 10 DOWNING STREET

Cheering and Lusty Singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" Follow Premier's Unexpected Appearance for Few Moments to Greet Wife's Guests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 1.

Visitors to the solemn precincts of the Foreign Office to-day heard probably for the first time enthusiastic cheering followed by the lusty singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Looking around surprised and failing to see any signs of a merry gathering in what is undoubtedly London's most serious locality, the visitors eventually traced the jovial "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Looking around surprised and failing to see any signs of a merry gathering in what is undoubtedly London's most serious locality, the visitors eventually traced the jovial "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Looking around surprised and failing to see any signs of a merry gathering in what is undoubtedly London's most serious locality, the visitors eventually traced the jovial "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

CONFEREES OF 4 NATIONS HERE FOR ARMS MEETING

Continued from First Page.

stern that was about to break over Europe.

Senator Schanzer, Minister of State of Italy, arrived with Rolando Ricci, Ambassador to the United States; Senator Luigi Albertini, Marquis Carlo Durazzo, Count Emilio Pagliano, Marquis Visconti Venosta, Count Constantini and Commander Palati.

Italy Sees Success of Conference.

Senator Schanzer said:

"The undertaking of President Harding constitutes a historical fact, the importance of which has not been understood by any one. Many questions have been settled by the war, but many other very serious questions are still to be settled. The Washington conference will help toward the reestablishment of such international relations as will be the real guaranty of peace among nations."

"It is necessary to substitute for the violent and unexpected solutions often caused by misunderstanding and lack of worthy discussion, the system of friendly and loyal understandings, formed on a serene study of the different international problems. The Italian delegation is determined to work with a sincere hope that a complete agreement of ideals and sentiments will help toward the success of the conference."

Dr. W. Koo, former Chinese Minister in Washington and now Minister to Great Britain from China, arrived as a delegate from his country and was accompanied by Mrs. Koo, Mr. Ching Hui Wang, another delegate. They were met by Dr. Wei, the secretary of the Chinese Legation in London.

PANAMA TOLLS MAY BE PUT TO PARLEY

Reported That Britain Will Raise Question of Treaty Rights.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER LAFAYETTE, Nov. 1. (By Wireless via Paris to the Associated Press).—Premier Briand, Rene Viviani and the other members of the French delegation to the Washington conference have received many invitations for the days intervening between the date of their landing and the meeting of the conference, but will make no definite plans for this period until they arrive at New York, where the Lafayette is due Sunday evening or Monday morning. It has been decided, however, that the delegation will first go to Washington immediately after landing.

Premier Briand has expressed a desire to see something of the interior of the United States during his stay, and would like at least to go to Niagara Falls.

Tolls paid by American vessels using the Panama Canal could be refunded by the United States Treasury without infringing upon the treaty rights of any nation, Lieut.-Col. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, chief engineer of the Panama Canal under the French regime, told the Associated Press. He added these ships should be from the Treasury, and not from the receipts and surplus of the canal, and he said there was no reason why the British Government could not refund tolls paid by vessels in transit from the eastern coast of Canada to the western ports of that country.

"I have been looking into the tolls question somewhat," said Col. Bunau-Varilla, "and I am absolutely convinced that if the American Government desires to refund tolls to owners of American vessels it would be within treaty rights. There are three treaties which concern the Panama Canal. The first is the treaty of Constantinople regarding the Suez waterway, which guarantees freedom of passage of vessels of all nations and flags. The provisions of that treaty were accepted in the Hay-Pauncefote agreement. The third concern the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty which was negotiated, giving to the United States title to property rights in the Panama Canal."

The British Government is reported to have asked to settle the question of the Panama tolls at Washington. In discussing this report, Col. Bunau-Varilla remarked that the Panama Canal was an essential part of the Pacific problem, and that the canal was the gateway of the white race into the Pacific, and in consequence matters relating to it could properly be brought before the conference. Under the Constantinople treaty Russia refunded to vessels of her volunteer fleet the tolls paid to the Suez Canal. Great Britain never raised a question as to the Russian Government's right to do this, nor did any other Power make objections. If Russia had constructed and operated the canal she still would have the right to refund tolls. The fact that America operates the canal does not deprive her of the right so long exercised by Russia regarding the Suez Canal. Should Great Britain desire to encourage commerce between the St. Lawrence and Vancouver via Panama she would also be free to refund the tolls paid by ships in this service."

CHINA TO ASK RIGHTS AT WASHINGTON PARLEY

Safety for Nations Test of Conference, Says Adviser.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 1.—Tang Tien Koo, adviser to the Chinese Far Eastern Conference delegation, who arrived on the steamship Empress of Russia, said: "There is only one way in which the conference at Washington can prove a success and that is by assuring all countries, including China, that they will be as safe with reduced armaments as with large navies and gigantic armies."

Of China he said: "All we ask to is to exercise sovereign rights, to work out our own destiny. Our hope of having the open door established is in the fact that all the nations did not sign the Paris treaty giving Shantung to Japan."

MEXICO PAYS MORMON DEBT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 1.—The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, through Miller H. Hays, its representative at Juarez, Mexico, has accepted \$94,477 in payment for lands formerly owned by Mormon colonists in Mexico and during the revolution confiscated by Mexicans. It was announced at the head office of the church here to-day.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN IRISH CONFERENCE

Lloyd George Won't Leave Saturday, Hoping to End Affair Successfully.

SPEECH PLEASES IRISH

Phrase 'Comradeship of Great Parent Races' Struck Popular Chord.

BELFAST GROWING SANER

Plebiscite on Peace or War May Be Taken in the North.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 1.

The Irish negotiations will prevent the departure of Premier Lloyd George for Washington on Saturday. But it is because he hopes to wind up the Irish conference—and wind it up successfully—that he has become reconciled to the delay. "The New York Herald" bureau is informed that there is no basis in fact for the pessimism regarding the status of the Irish negotiations prevalent in many quarters in London to-day following the Prime Minister's speech last night.

In Irish circles there are high hopes at the prospect of a settlement, and among British officials the air of cheerfulness increases the closer they are to the actual conduct of the negotiations. A committee of five—Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins—met for nearly an hour to-day, and although no date has been set either for another meeting of this committee or for a session of the entire conference, both events are likely to take place on short notice any time to-morrow.

One official, close to the negotiations, said to-night that nothing had happened within the last few days to warrant the assertion that the conference had gone either forward or backward, and while both sides are meticulously careful not to discuss actual events taking place behind the conference doors and while British officials carefully insist that there is ample ground for the grave tone of the Prime Minister's speech last night, the general reflection is one of hope.

Purpose of Speech.

Most observers to-day interpret Mr. Lloyd George's speech as a revelation of what would follow a rupture in the Irish negotiations as designed in the first place to impress the House of Commons with the very real gravity of the situation. It is believed that the speech was intended to break from the coalition ranks and join the forty-three malcontents, and in this maneuver he was eminently successful, and, secondly, to make the country realize that failure means in the way of sending new men to fight and raising new money by taxation.

Perhaps the most important result of the speech and one which Mr. Lloyd George probably did not deliberately intend, is that it has pleased most Irishmen, including those close to the Irish delegation in London, and that the fact that the speech clears the air, they are fully alive to the lofty tribute to Ireland in Mr. Lloyd George's peroration. They call it Celtic rhetoric, but it pleases them. The Freeman's Journal says this morning "Lloyd George struck the right note when he defined the problem not in idle hard terms as dragon-riding and the like, but as a subtle question of comradeship for unity between the great parent races." If Lloyd George would always think and act on that plane the obstacles which the Unionists would so needly diminish if they did not wholly disappear. Unfortunately he seems to feel that it is necessary that he should be allowed to flourish the big stick."

Chamberlain's Defence.

Another reference which has greatly improved the Irish attitude toward the negotiations have been a subtle question of comradeship for unity between the great parent races. If Lloyd George would always think and act on that plane the obstacles which the Unionists would so needly diminish if they did not wholly disappear. Unfortunately he seems to feel that it is necessary that he should be allowed to flourish the big stick."

May Reunite Ireland.

That means that the Sinn Fein will make what Eamon de Valera called sacrifices to Ulster sentiment in return for Ulster's accession to some single Irish republic. Though that is the Sinn Fein's aim, the Sinn Fein delegates "men of honor" will undoubtedly have a favorable reception among the more intelligent and the more patriotic in the North. Though there is a growing sentiment among the saner leaders in Belfast to make reasonable concessions and though Austen Chamberlain's calling the Sinn Fein delegates "men of honor" will undoubtedly have a favorable reception among the more intelligent and the more patriotic in the North. Though there is a growing sentiment among the saner leaders in Belfast to make reasonable concessions and though Austen Chamberlain's calling the Sinn Fein delegates "men of honor" will undoubtedly have a favorable reception among the more intelligent and the more patriotic in the North.

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CZARIST DEBT PLAN CHARLES AND ZITA NOT SATISFACTORY ON BRITISH GUNBOAT

France Chiefly Interested in Pre-War Issues, Britain in War Loans.

TO SUIT ALLIED OPINION

Combined Indebtedness Is \$800,000,000, Which Russia Cannot Pay Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 1.

The note of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Tchichikina, proposing to recognize the debt of the Czarist Government prior to 1914 is regarded in official circles here more as a reply to the proposals of the Brussels conference than a new offer to Great Britain. Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is already carrying on three series of Russian correspondence, one of which is regarding breaches of the trade agreement and another regarding the repatriation of prisoners to Vladivostok.

The British attitude is explained to be much more interested in the prospects of Russia paying back the war debts than the pre-war debts. The pre-war debts are mostly to the French, while the British are loans to Russia amounting to \$561,000,000, exclusive of the huge totals of private debts which the Soviets still refuse to recognize.

WHITE RUSSIANS SEE COMMUNIST FIASCO

Acceptance of Czarist Debts Shows Lenin's Failure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Reval, via London, Nov. 1.—The general impression here among White Russians is that the great Bolshevik scheme for a world revolution, with dictatorship of the proletariat, has culminated in a complete fiasco as proved by the Soviet announcement that it is prepared to acknowledge the Czarist debts prior to 1914. Lenin is eating his own repeated violent assertion that never would he acknowledge the debts of the Czarist Government.

Lenin's fortunes were never lower than at present, but he places great hopes in his negotiations with the Soviet Revolutionaries at Prague, whereby he expects to retain his power while giving up his illusory partnership in the Moscow Government and gerrymandering the mock Constituent Assembly.

Maxim Gorky and his secretary are travelling by way of Reval to Naumheim, Germany. It is reported that this is in connection with a plan to raise a new gold fund by the sale of Russian artistic and antiquarian treasures.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 1.

Maxim Gorky, according to members of his family here, has left Helsinki for Stockholm and is expected to arrive in Berlin by the end of the week.

Gorky is going to take the cure at Naumheim and then will busy himself with raising funds for the publication of Russian literature, which cannot be printed in Russia.

M'KENNA SAYS BRITAIN WILL LIQUIDATE DEBTS

On Eve of Sailing Approves Harding's Arms Parley.

Discussing international debts, Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, ex-Chancellor of the British Exchequer and chairman of the board of the London and City and Midland Bank, who has been in the United States three weeks and who sails to-day for London, yesterday said that as a debtor England pays her debts, and that as a creditor his opinion is that England would be selfishly wise, having regard only to her industrial and economic position, to remit the obligations due to her.

Declaring that peace and industry are the prime needs and that the world looks to the United States for the lead, Mr. McKenna paid high tribute to President Harding for calling the armament conference. He said in part:

"The influence of the United States is indispensable in the councils of the world. You are already tied to Europe and the Far East by the bonds of trade, and the responsibilities which arise from this relationship cannot be lightened without great loss to the world and an unfavorable reaction upon yourselves."

COMMUNISTS LEADING IN PETROGRAD SOVIET

Get 705 Members Against 181 Non-partisans in Election

ROSA, Nov. 1.—In the three days' elections for members of the Petrograd Soviet 705 Communists and 181 non-partisans have been chosen. The national workers elected Lenin, Kaledin, Lunacharsky and Gorky, while the Petrograd Red army voted unanimously for Trotsky.

Uniform regulations of direct freight and passenger traffic and direct steamship lines from the Baltic states to Russia, it is announced, will be the principal results of the conference between the delegates of Soviet Russia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, which closed here yesterday after a week's session.

ITALY'S RUSSIAN TREATY ABOLISHES TRADE BARS

Liquor and Propaganda Exempted in Soviet Pact.

ROME, Nov. 1.—The commercial treaty between Italy and Russia has been put into draft form and is now awaiting final signature. The proposed treaty contains reciprocal clauses regarding imports and exports, the entrance and exit of the ships of both nations at each other's ports and provides for both sides in the negotiations to be carried out with all trade barriers except as to the importation into Italy of alcoholic liquors from Russia. The Russians agree not to restrict any Italian goods.

TURKS TO SEND MISSION HERE FROM ANGORA

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—The Assembly of the Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora has decided to send a mission to the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy to discuss the Nationalist aims and peace conditions, says an Angora despatch.

The mission to the United States, the message says, will state its aim to raise a loan guaranteed by economic privileges.

CZARIST DEBT PLAN CHARLES AND ZITA NOT SATISFACTORY ON BRITISH GUNBOAT

Continued from First Page.

succeeded in preventing war in central Europe. The Hungarian Parliament on Thursday threatened to depose the king and demand to depose Charles and the name of Hapsburg will be erased from the list of monarchs, actual or potential, in Europe.

There is no news yet about the intended curtailment of the mobilization of Jugoslavians and Szechoslovians, and it is assumed this will continue until the Budapest Parliament has passed whatever law severing relations with all the Hapsburgs which Count Bethlen, Hungarian Prime Minister, deems will fulfill the pledges to the allies.

But the danger of war is said to be ended, and in retrospect it is seen that France played a leading role in averting what threatened to be a disaster. In this was assisted by Italy, but the latter as pro-Hungarian and somewhat antagonistic to Jugoslavians, was not so effective as France, who had no special interests to defend. England's role was to back up France and Italy found that Prague and Belgium, quite as much as Budapest, have been a cold for the pacific influence of the allies, and it is expected that the "Little Entente" will modify its lesser demands, especially its having charge of the disarmament, now that Hungary has been humiliated.

Whether Charles himself formally signed the abdication and went aboard the Glowworm as plain Herr Hapsburg to-night's despatches do not reveal. Countess Marie of Hapsburg, the King's daughter, cannot designate any other family than the Hapsburgs to rule over the country. But the Countess Marie, and her co-leagues are united in their belief that it is possible to find some way of doing it. Parliament also is expected to discover a loophole.

GANDHI'S ASSOCIATES IN INDIA GET 2 YEARS

Ali Brothers and Dr. Kitchlew Convicted of Sedition.

KARACHI, India, Nov. 1.—Imprisonment for two years has been imposed on Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew. These men were convicted of the charge of attempting to cause dissatisfaction among the troops and sedition.

The Ali brothers were associated with the movement of the Indian leader Gandhi.

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